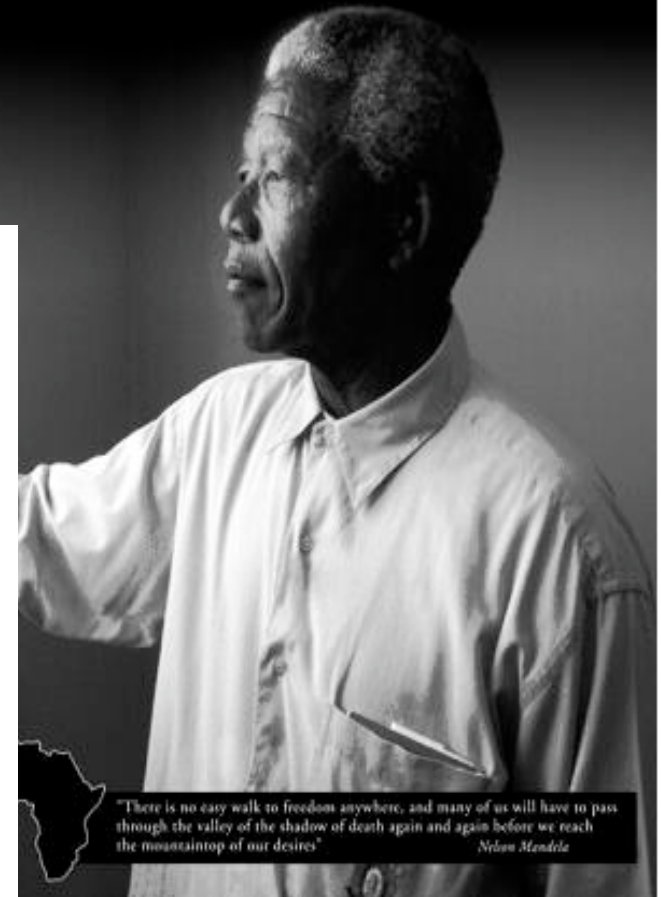


Independence Movements



"THERE IS NO EASY WALK TO FREEDOM ANYWHERE"

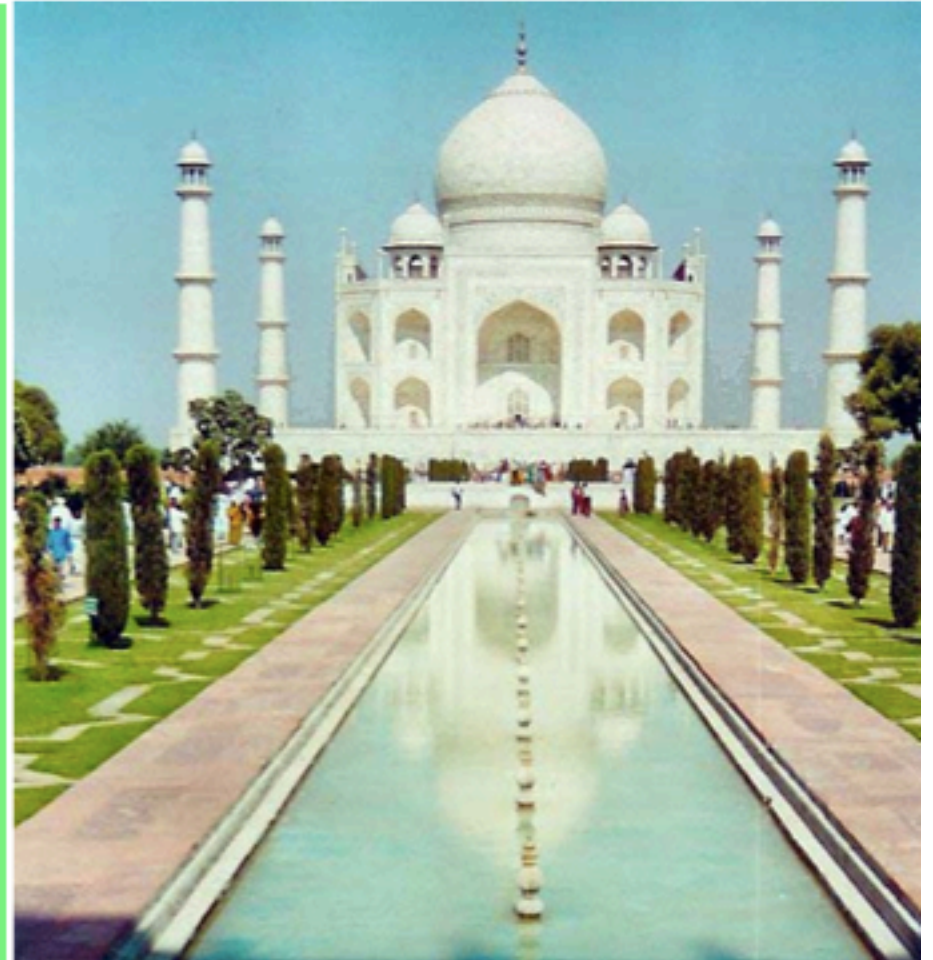
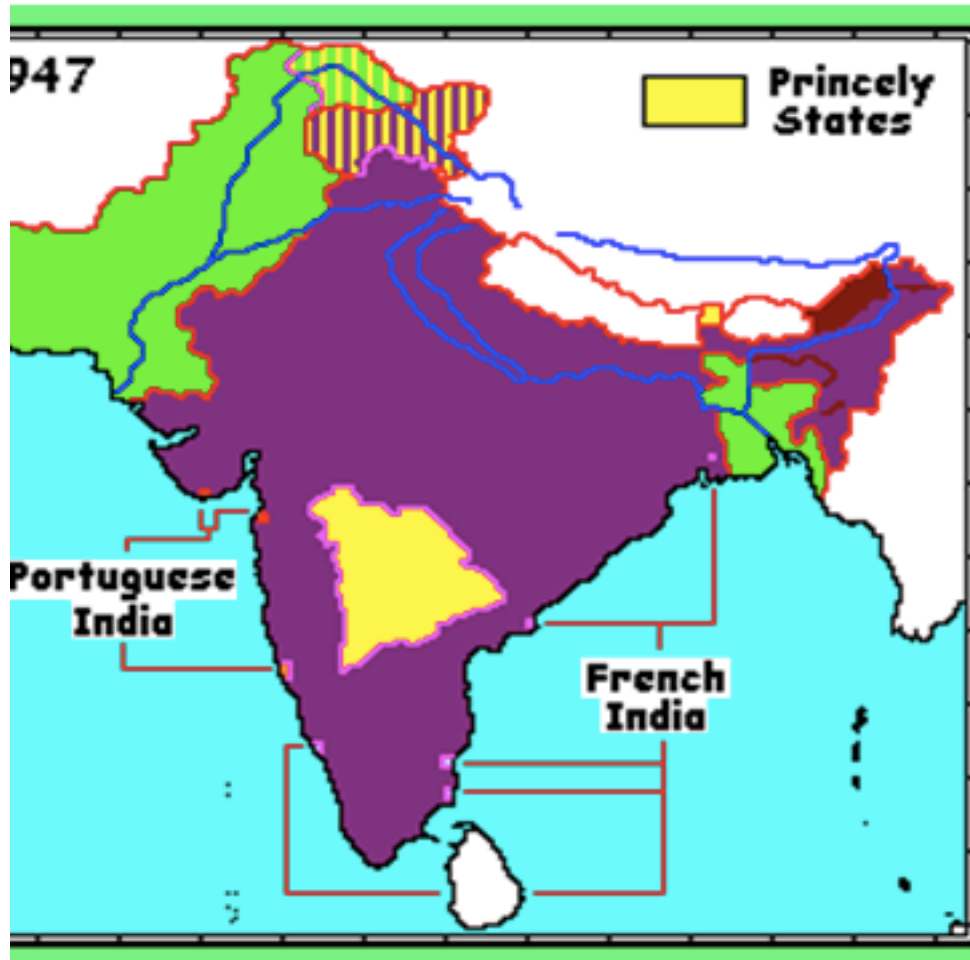
Nelson Mandela



"There is no easy walk to freedom anywhere, and many of us will have to pass through the valley of the shadow of death again and again before we reach the mountaintop of our desires"

Nelson Mandela

WHII 14a

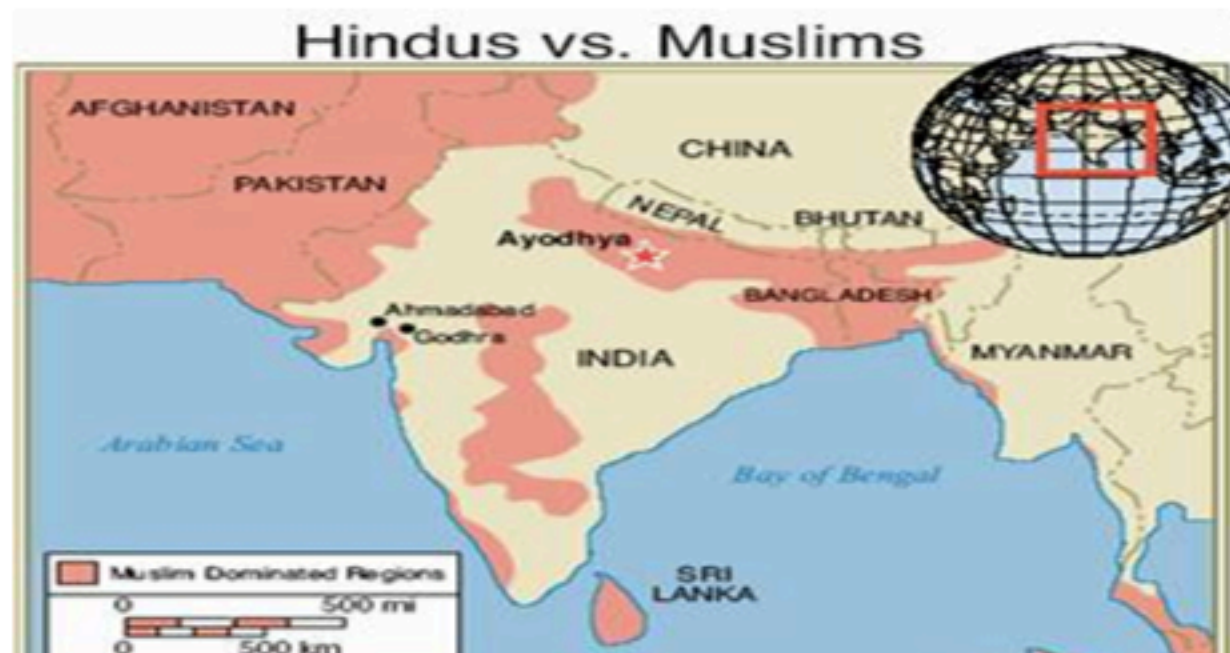


Indian Independence Movement

Indian Independence Movement

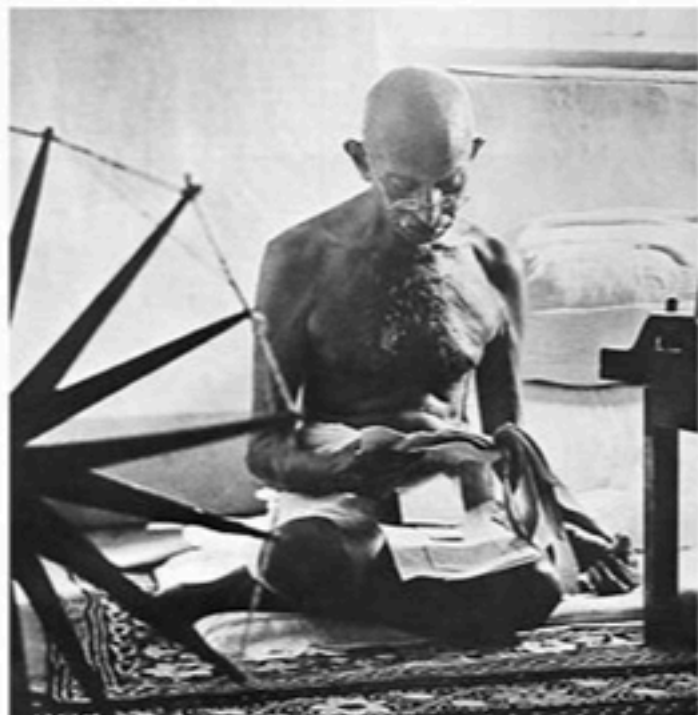
- The P.R.I.D.E. of India led to their independence after WWII
- **P**=Political divisions in the Indian sub-continent intensified
- Hindus & Muslims both wanted their own country

1940's



Indian Independence Movement

- **R=Role** of civil disobedience and passive resistance became popular
- Gandhi led a salt march protesting British tax on salt (they went to collect their own salt).







What is **civil disobedience**?

Civil disobedience is the refusal to comply with certain laws or to pay taxes and fines, as a peaceful form of political protest, such as the Salt March led by Gandhi .

What is **passive resistance**?

Passive resistance is the nonviolent opposition to authority, esp. a refusal to cooperate with legal requirements.

INDIAN INDEPENDENCE MOVEMENT

- **I**- INDIA BROKE FROM BRITISH RULE
- **D**-DIFFERENT COUNTRIES EMERGED
- 1948-1970'S 1970'S-PRESENT
- INDIA  INDIA
- EAST PAKISTAN  BANGLADESH
- WEST PAKISTAN  PAKISTAN
- CEYLON  SRI-LANKA

Religions-Indian Sub-Continent

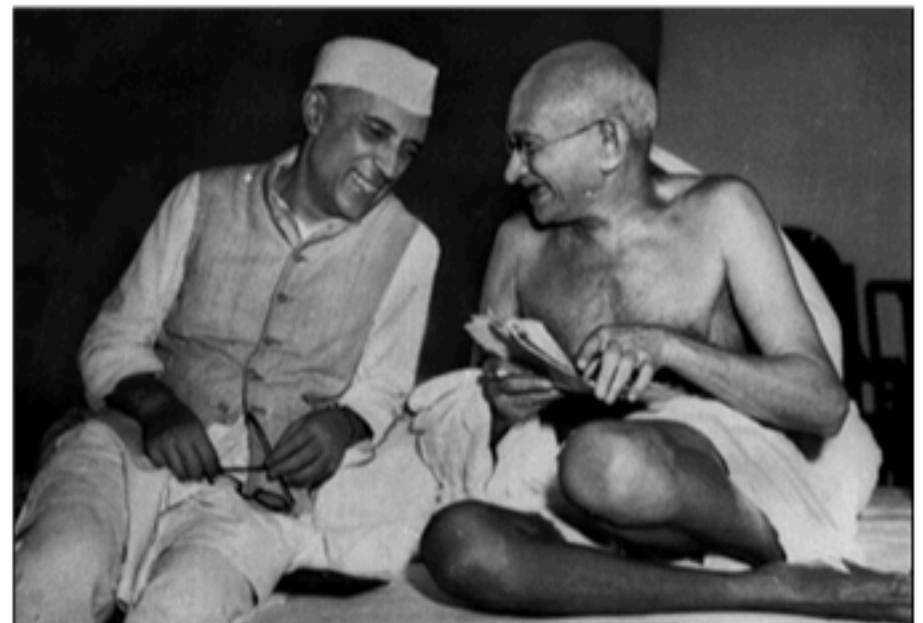
- India-Hindu
- Pakistan-Islam
- Bangladesh-Islam
- Sri Lanka--Mainly Buddhist

Indian Independence Movement



Indian Independence Movement

- **E=Encouraged by the leadership of Mohandas Gandhi and Jawaharlal Nehru**
- **Gandhi-Leader of Indian National Congress**
- **Nehru-close associate of Gandhi, supported western style industrialization**



INDIAN DEMOCRACY

- An independent India could not establish a single C.R.E.E.D.
- C=Constitution of 1950 sought to prohibit caste discrimination
- R=Republic of India is a federal system that gives many powers to the state



INDIAN DEMOCRACY

- **E=Ethnic and religious differences caused problems in the development of India as a democratic nation**



INDIAN DEMOCRACY

- E=Economic development has helped to ease financial problems of the nation
- D= (the) Democratic nation of India is the world's largest



WHII 14b



Independence Movements in Africa



Independence Movements in Africa

- Independence movements in Africa came with a heavy P.R.I.C.E.
- **P**=Pride in African cultures and heritage increased



Independence Movements in Africa

- **R**=Right to self-determination granted by UN Charter
- Self-determination gives a territory the right to govern itself



Charter of the United Nations

*We the Peoples
of the United Nations...
United for a Better World*

PREAMBLE

WE PEOPLES OF THE UNITED NATIONS DETERMINED

to succeeding generations from the scourge of war, which twice in our lifetime has brought untold sorrow to
and
differs faith in fundamental human rights, in the dignity and worth of the human person, in the equal rights of men
re and of nations large and small, and
which conditions under which justice and respect for the obligations arising from treaties and other sources of
of all law can be maintained, and
more social progress and better standards of life in larger freedom,

OR THESE ENDS

to live together in peace with one another as good neighbours, and
to our strength to maintain international peace and security, and
we, by the acceptance of principles and the institution of methods, that armed force shall not be used, save in
in interest, and
play international machinery for the promotion of the economic and social advancement of all peoples,

RESOLVED TO COMBINE OUR EFFORTS TO ACCOMPLISH THESE AIMS

ly, our respective Governments, through representatives assembled in the city of San Francisco, who have
their full powers found to be in good and due form, have agreed to the present Charter of the United Nations and
establish an international organization to be known as the United Nations,



Independence Movements in Africa

- I=Imperial rule breeds resentment
- Economic exploitation by European colonies was no longer seen as favorable



Independence Movements in Africa

- **C**=Change came through peaceful & violent revolutions

Place

Development

West Africa

Peaceful transition

Algeria

fought war with France

Kenya

violent struggle with Britain,
-led by Kenyatta, **MAU MAU**

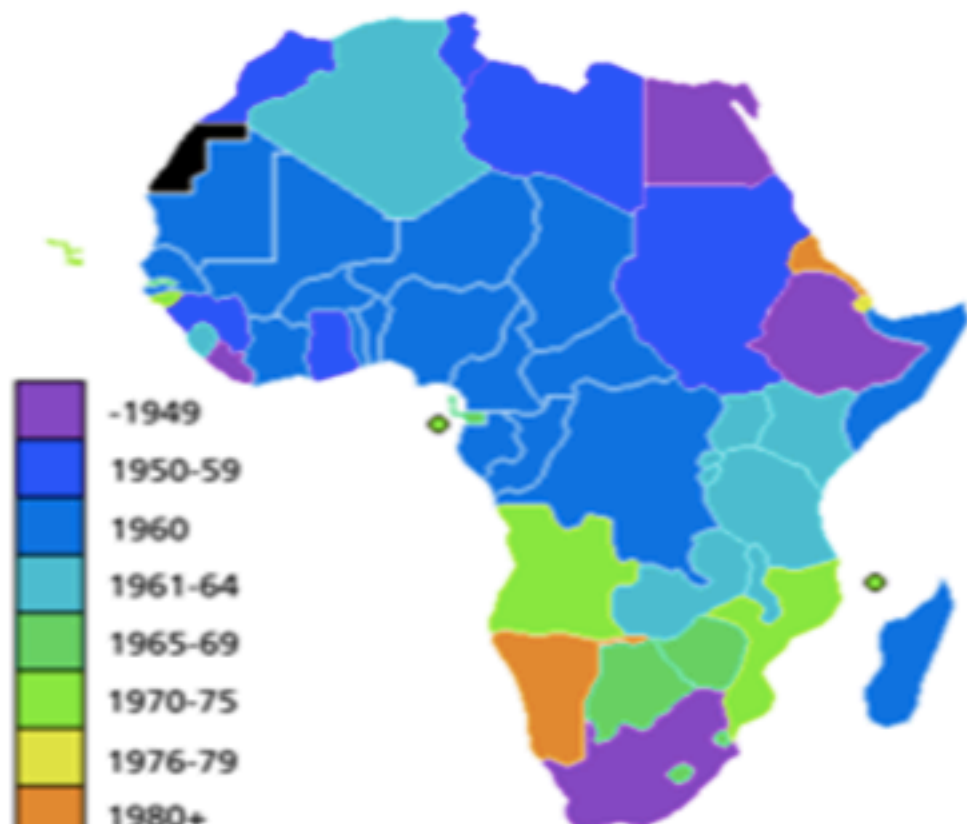
South Africa

apartheid (legal segregation
among whites & blacks)

- Led to Nelson Mandela becoming 1st black Pres. of South Africa

Independence Movements in Africa

- E=European countries lose their colonies
- Great Britain, France, Belgium & Portugal
- 2 superpowers(US & USSR) stepped in during Cold War (aka NATO & Warsaw Pact).





MIDDLE EAST INDEPENDENCE

Independence in the Middle East

- Mandates System was established by the League of Nations
- Mandates were granted independence after WWII
- Led to conflicts over religious differences



ISRAEL AND MIDDLE EAST

Israel and Neighboring States



Independence in the Middle East

- Syria & Lebanon became independent from France
- Jordan (originally Transjordan) became independent from Britain

Which other mandate(s) belonged to Britain?



Independence in the Middle East

- Palestine would become independent state of Israel(homeland for Jews)

Golda Meir (PM of Israel)

- Led Israel in Yom Kippur War (1973)
- Israel defeats Egypt and Syria after initial setbacks
- Sought support of U.S.



Independence in the Middle East

- Egypt broke off from being British protectorate
- Gamal Abdul Nasser (Pres. of Egypt)
- Nationalized Suez Canal (controlled by Egypt)
- Established relations with Soviet Union
- Built Aswan High Dam along Nile River



The Aswan High Dam regulates the flood waters of the Nile river.

